

The Daily Gazetteer:

FRIDAY, JUNE 18 1736.

N^o 305.

Some Observations on a Pamphlet intitled, A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country, containing his Reasons for being against the late Act for preventing the Retail of Spirituous Liquors.



H E Pamphlet before me pretends itself to be the Defence of a Member of Parliament, for his opposing the Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof; but the Manner in which it is conducted, will induce every Man, who has

any Concern for the Honour of his Representatives, to believe this Pretence to be only an Artifice to engage the Attention of the Publick, and if possible, to supply a Deficiency of Argument by the Authority of a Character.

THE Author sets out with telling us, that after what hath been written of late Years concerning the publick Revenues, particularly the Civil List, he was in hopes there would have been no Occasion for saying any thing farther upon those Subjects. How very unfortunate was it for him, that he did not continue in this way of thinking? He would then have had no Occasion of exposing any further his Inveteracy to the present Government, and his unreasonable Opposition to his Majesty's Support.

BUT his Friend in the Country desired to be inform'd of him, what Share the Civil List had in the late Act against Spirituous Liquors, and why our Author was against it, who was for the first Act of this kind; and this, he says, made a Vindication of himself necessary; for had not his personal Concern mix'd, he had been silent on this Subject; the Reason which would have kept him silent, he gives us in the following Words: 'As to the Civil List, considering all that hath passed of late Years, with what we have seen in the present Case, it appears, that we are like to go on in the same fatal Method; and so unpleasing a Prospect should have been my Excuse for not entering into this Subject, but that it is mix'd with a personal Concern.'

THIS, I must own, appears to me a most extraordinary Reason for keeping Silence, since it contains every Argument for breaking it; it is a Reason as incompatible with Love for the Publick, as it is inseparable from mock Patriotism. Ye are likely to go on in the way of Destruction, and therefore I will have nothing to do with you; if it had not been for my own personal Concern, you should not have heard a Word from me. Is this the Language of a Briton? of a Fellow-Countryman? of a Patriot? Well; how much soever we may dispute our Author's Patriotism, we cannot question his Sincerity. But why did he not tell us what those Methods are which he describes so big with Destruction? Why did he not point out to us these fatal Methods, which have not prov'd fatal yet, but which are to do so, that we may escape the impending Ruin? If this Writer means, by our going on in the same fatal Methods, our continuing to his Majesty the same Support which he has always received since he came to the Crown, and which the People have given him for his Life; if the granting our Sovereign a Maintenance worthy the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain, and demonstrative of the Affections of his Subjects; if these are the Methods which our Author calls fatal, I believe we are likely to go on in them, and he may as well be silent as open his Mouth to prevent it; but then he must give all Lovers of his Majesty, all the Friends of the Protestant Succession, all honest Britons Leave to differ from him, and to think that these Methods are fatal to none, but those who are Enemies to Britain, Foes to our happy Settlement, and who would rejoice to see his Majesty depriv'd of these Proofs of his People's Affection for him. Good Englishmen, I say, will think the Methods recommended by the Faction, most likely to prove fatal to us; Methods that would disarm the Protestant Succession of all its Supports; Methods that would not only take from his Majesty his Maintenance, but that would strip him of all his Prerogatives. These are the Methods which are calculated to weaken our happy Establishment, to subvert our Constitution, and overturn the Foundation of

all our Liberties. Against a Faction which avows such Methods as these, we cannot be too much upon our Guard, and I hope we shall not be too little, since the Enemy is seen and known.

OUR Author having inform'd us, that he had never been engaged at all on this Subject, but for his personal Concern, in the next Place desires never to be engaged again; and the Reason he gives for it is not less remarkable than that I have already animadverted upon: 'For, says he, we now see enough to know that he will be the easiest Englishman, who can for the future learn quietly to submit to what he finds he must bear; an hard Lesson for a People bred and nurs'd up in the Thoughts of their being the only Nation which hath hitherto maintain'd its Liberties!'

SUCH Language as this may suit the Meridian of Turkey or Morocco very well; but that an Englishman should talk in this Manner, and be in his Senses, or awake, is, to me, quite inconceivable. I will suppose, therefore, that our Author nodded here, and being born on the Wings of Fancy to those Kingdoms which groan under the Iron Rod of Oppression, had all the Horrors of the Bow-string before his Eyes; what, indeed, should occasion such a Dream, I cannot imagine; but if this Writer should pretend that he was not in a Dream, let him convince us that he was awake, by proving every Body besides to be asleep; let him tell us what he sees, which no one else can see. What extraordinary Lights this Patriot may have, I cannot tell; but we know what we see ourselves; and if we are to judge by our own Eyes, we cannot but stand astonish'd at this visionary Gentleman's Reveries. We see Freedom enjoy'd in so ample a Manner, that the Annals of his present Majesty's Reign, as well as those of his Royal Father's, may be justly stiled the Reign of Liberty, the Reign of Property, and of Peace. Within Doors we see Parliamentary Freedom possess'd in the highest Perfection; we see every Member of the Legislature at Liberty to speak and vote for his Country, as his own Conscience shall direct him; no Prerogative to awe him, no Power on Earth to intimidate him, but his Conduct absolutely at his own Choice.

WITHOUT Doors, we see Liberty prevail even to Licentiousness; we see King, Lords, and Commons, the whole Government, the whole Legislature, nay, the whole People of England traduc'd, defam'd, and libell'd from Week to Week, from Month to Month, and from Year to Year, and yet the Libellers are as quiet as their own Consciences will let them be; we see our Property as secure as Laws can make it, and our Persons equally safe. What then can this Writer mean, by telling us, 'We now see enough to know that he will be the easiest Englishman who can learn quietly to submit to what he finds he must bear; an hard Lesson for a People bred and nurs'd up in the Thoughts of their being the only Nation which hath hitherto maintain'd their Liberties!'

FOR God's Sake, what would our Author be at? What are Englishmen to submit to, but the Laws? What do they submit to but the Laws, Laws of their own making? And ought they not to submit to the Laws quietly? If any Laws want Amendment, is it not to be obtained quietly? Is there not a quiet Redress to be had, and shall not the Laws be quietly submitted to, till such Redress can be come at? Is this an hard Lesson for a People nurs'd up in the Thoughts of Liberty, that they must submit to the Laws? If the Laws are not the Rule of Submission, I desire to know what is, and what Lesson our Author would teach the People instead of Obedience to the Laws?

WHAT is intended by saying, that he will be the easiest Englishman who learns quietly to submit to what he finds he must bear, our Author best knows. If it is to insinuate, that a Man is not at Liberty to object to any Bill, or to disapprove of any Law, in a decent Manner, without endangering his own Quiet, without exposing himself to be harrass'd or distressed, or any way molested, we can appeal to the whole World, that the Suggestion is false and wicked; and surely our Author could not mean it as a Reflection on our Constitution or our Government, that a Rebel against the Laws should not stand the same Chance to be easy as a good Subject. He could not suppose that Resistance and Rebellion should meet with the same Protection as Submission and Obedience; most reasonable it is, that he

who quietly submits to the Laws, should be the easiest Englishman, because he is the best Englishman.

THUS much I could not help saying to those extraordinary Positions and Suggestions thrown out by our Author in the Preamble of his Work: I come now to consider his Opposition to the Act for laying a Duty on spirituous Liquors; and this will naturally fall under two Heads, His Objections to the Act, as an improper Remedy for the Evil it was intended to redress; And his Objections to it on account of the Civil List. But these I shall make the Subject of another Paper.

BRITANNUS.

Edinburgh, June 10.

The General Assembly's Answer to the King's most Gracious Letter.

May it please your Majesty,

WE account it the great Honour of this Church, that your Majesty is graciously pleased, in your Letter to us, to signify, that your Majesty is well satisfied with the Evidences given by former Assemblies, of the Loyalty and good Affection of this National Church to your Majesty and your Royal Family, and with our zealous Adherence to these Principles, which make the Security of your Majesty's Government, that has always been, and still is very much at Heart with us; and that your Majesty does therefore most willingly approve and countenance with your Royal Authority our present Meeting: And your Majesty's favourable Sentiments, with respect to the good Disposition of this present Assembly, and your Recommendation to us, to lay us under the strongest Obligations to study Moderation and Unanimity in all our Deliberations, as what will most effectually contribute to the attaining the desirable Ends for which we are convened: And we are thankful, that your Majesty does, with Pleasure, renew your Royal Assurances of your Resolution to maintain inviolably the Rights and Privileges of the Church of Scotland, established by Law, humbly hoping, that our Endeavours to obtain the Redress of that Grievance, occasioned by an Act of Parliament in relation to Patronage, passed in Prejudice of this Church, in the 10th Year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, may yet prove successful.

It affords great Satisfaction to us, that we have such Assurances from your Majesty, that you have nothing more at Heart than the promoting of true Religion and Virtue, the suppressing of Vice and Immorality, and the preventing the Growth of Popery, of which we have had repeated Proofs in your Majesty's pious and charitable Donations for the Reformation of the Highlands and Islands, which have already, by the Blessing of God, had good Effects for promoting the Knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, and preventing the Growth of Popery in these Parts, and, we have Ground to hope, shall still produce more; and it is our Resolution always, as in Duty bound, to employ the same for advancing these excellent Purposes for which your Majesty has thought fit to grant them.

And as the Accomplishment of these good Purposes your Majesty has in View, must contribute to the Quiet and Happiness of our Church, and to the Welfare of our Country, your Majesty may firmly believe, that we will make it our Study, thro' Divine Assistance, to pursue such Measures as may best conduce thereto, being greatly encouraged to it by the Royal Promise your Majesty has been pleased to give us of your Concurrence and Support therein.

We take it as a further Evidence of your Majesty's Favour to us, that you have been pleased again to make Choice of the most Honourable the Marquis of Lothian to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly. His known Abilities to discharge that great Trust, and the Experience we have of his Affection and Concern for the Church of Scotland, do render him most acceptable to us.

That the Great God, by whom Kings reign, may graciously bless and preserve your Majesty, and increase your Councils; and that he may pour down his best Blessings upon your Royal Consort the Queen, and Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales,



and all the rest of your Royal Family; and that there may always be a Protestant Prince of your Majesty's Issue to sway the Sceptre over us, are, and shall be the fervent Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in the National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our Name, in our Presence, and at our Appointment, by

LAUCHLAN M'INTOSH, Moder.

Edinburgh, 15
May 1736.

Bristol, June 12. Dr. Taylor, Oculist to his Majesty, &c. has been here some Days in his Way to Gloucester, Worcester, and Cheshire, where he is called on some Affair relating to his Profession, and has given such a Number of Instances of the Success of a Manner of removing the Disorders of Sight, without Pain, Hazard or Confinement, by a Method he has acquired in his late Progress abroad, as would hardly be supposed within the Power of Man, had they not been seen and asserted by a Number of Spectators, as well the Faculty as others; such a vast Multitude of People have presented to him for Relief in this City, as was never known on the like Occasion: A great Number of the principal Gentlemen of this Place have been daily with him, and universally expressed the greatest Satisfaction at his Success, so vastly different from what has ever been before observed. Upwards of sixty Persons have been recovered by him since his Arrival; and those who are curious, may be informed of the Particulars at Mr. Gibson's, Apothecary in Redcliff-street.

L O N D O N.

Mr. Martin is appointed Organist to his Majesty, in the room of Mr. Weldon, deceased.

Yesterday his Excellency Baron de Borck, Envoy from the King of Prussia, took Leave of her Majesty at Kensington.

And this Morning his Excellency sets out from his House in Conduit-street, for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland in his way to Hanover, where he will continue during his Majesty's Stay there.

And some time next Week his Excellency M. de Offorio, Ambassador from the King of Sardinia, will likewise embark, in order to proceed to Hanover to attend his Majesty.

This Morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, sets out from his House in St. James's Square, for his Seat in Oxfordshire, for the Summer Season.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, is gone to his Seat at Chatsworth in Derbyshire, where, we hear, his Grace will continue for two Months.

Yesterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Conway, a Minor, Nephew to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, went in a Barge from Privy Garden Stairs to Greenwich, and there embarked for Holland, in order to proceed on his Travels through Italy, &c.

The same Day — Hill of Woodford in the County of Essex, Esq; lay dangerously ill at the Red Lion Inn at Whitechapel, being attended by several Physicians.

Yesterday Morning — Norris, Esq; Son of Admiral Norris, set out with a large Retinue, from his House in George-street, Hanover-square, for his Father's Seat near Rye in Sussex.

Last Night Mr. Andrews, a noted Attorney, lay at the Point of Death, at his Lodgings in Kentish Town.

On Sunday Morning next there will be an Oration at the Oratory on the Three-one in all Nature and Nations, or the Monarchy of the Triad, a new Turn to the Subject of the Trinity, and a Challenge to prove it a Contradiction. An Argument is offered to Mr. Tipping on the Need of Book-knowledge to a Gospel-preacher. In the Evening will be an Oration on Female Government, or Queens Regent, Parallels of them, especially of the Queens of France, Spain, and England, and the Czarina: And a publick Disputation on the great Question, "Whether the World was from Eternity?" A GENTLEMAN Opponent, Mr. H. Respondent.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 3-4ths. India 177. South Sea 99 1-8th. Old Annuity 112 to 1-8th. New ditto, 111 7-8ths. Books shut. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 117 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 110. Books shut. London Assurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 61. 13s. Premium. Three per Cent.

ditto 5 l. 6 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 6 l. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 6 1-half Premium. English Copper 2 l. 3 s. Worth ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th to 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 11 5.

This Day is Published,

THE Four following Heads, which complete the Set of Heads for RAPIN's History of England. Engraven by Mr. GEORGE VERTUE, viz. OLIVER CROMWELL, King CHARLES II. King JAMES II. HENRY LUKE of Gloucester, youngest Son of King Charles I.

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RUN away from their Masters, on

Monday the 7th of this Instant June, 1736, two young Men, one whose Name is Robert James, aged about 20, wearing a dark grey Cloth Coat, lined with black Shalloon, a brown Wig on his Head; has a broken Tooth in the fore Part of his Mouth, and Servant to Mr. Edward Audins of Butington in the County of Montgomery.

The other young Man is his Brother, and named Thomas James, wearing an Ash-coloured Cloth Coat, with flat Metal buttons, and has a brown or red Waistcoat, and is Servant to William Rogers, Maltster in Pool.

Whoever gives Intelligence, so as they may be had, shall have 40 Shillings Reward for each, or if they will return, they shall be received without Punishment, and kindly used.

N. B. They are hired Servants.

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 4. A Short View of the long Life and Reign of Henry III. By Sir Robert Cotton.
 5. The Danger wherein the Kingdom now standeth, and the Remedy. By the same Hand. 1628.
 6. Vox Civitatis; or, London's Complaint. 1625.
 7. Protest of the House of Commons (in 1604) against certain Infringements of the Court, &c. MS.
 8. Remarkable Passages which occurred from the Meeting of the Parliament the 23d of January 1657. to their Dissolution. Also a List of their Names who sat in the other House, so greatly design'd for a House of Lords; with a brief Description of their Merits and Defects.
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- Juxta se posita magis elucescunt.*

A L S O

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